

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS IN VARIOUS SECONDARY SCHOOL TYPES OF SZEGED

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This paper summarizes theories on attitudes toward immigrants and presents the outcomes of our recently conducted research revealing 9th graders' attitudes and factors shaping these attitudes. In many previous studies it has been shown that intergroup anxiety and the symbolic and realistic threats caused by immigrants affect attitudes toward them. The aim of this study is to compare Hungarian students' attitudes towards immigrants to those of internationals. For this reason the applied instrument included items originally used in the IEA ICCS 2009. Students judged 19 statements about equal rights and opportunities to immigrants including educational, economical and voting rights on 1–5 Likert-type scales. Statements from *Murányi* (2006) referring to the threat caused by immigrants were also included. Results show that adolescents have tolerant attitudes toward immigrants in general, they agree with positive statements, but in the majority of the cases there are groups of neutrals who neither agree nor disagree with the statements. Students are the most supportive in the case of cultural aspects, and are the most dismissive in economical aspects. The comparison of the outcomes shows, adolescents participating in ICCS 2009 were more supportive of the voting rights to immigrants, while Hungarian students are more dismissive of these rights. As for factors influencing and shaping the adolescents' attitudes, our analysis (KMO-index 0,89) revealed four factors which show the dimensions of the attitudes toward immigrants.

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